

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

## The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.  
INvariably in advance.  
Foreign postage, \$1.00 in addition to subscription price.  
Canada postage, 50c in addition to subscription price.

ADVERTISING RATES—FLAT.  
50c per square line for display.  
50c per square line for classified columns.  
50c per square line for reading notices.  
Advertising can be canceled at any time.  
No discounts for time or space.  
Columns 2 1/2 inches wide; 2 1/2 inches long; seven columns to the page.  
Sample copies mailed on request.

Entered at Washington, D. C., Post Office as second-class matter.

JOHN McELROY, Editor.

Office: 510 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 13, 1909.

### NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.  
When you renew from another post office give former address as well.  
When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

Why was Senator Newlands surprised to find the strongest Protectionists on the Democratic side of the Senate? The drift that way has been unmistakable for years.

President Diaz was so startled when asked to accept another term that he broke down and cried. If he had not been a whole lot of other fellows would have been promptly broken up, with no end of tears.

It has not been so long ago that President Castro was chortling around threatening not only to whip the United States, but France, Italy and most of the other civilized countries. Now he is trying to see if he cannot get a chance to sue France for damages.

Gov. Harmon of Ohio, finds trouble at once in his attempt to reorganize the State institutions by the appointment of Democrats. The Republican officials refuse to resign, alleging that Gov. Harris, a Republican, retained in office until the end of their terms all the appointments of his predecessor, Gov. Patterson, a Democrat.

The Texas papers are disputing what shall be done with the big fine collected from the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. The amount has now swollen to \$1,508,483.20. The Houston Post opposes the suggestion of distributing it in the way of reduced taxes, as that would mean but 40 cents per capita of population. The Dallas News suggests that the fine be treated as a legacy to the helpless. There are many other suggestions as to desirable purposes to which the money could be put.

The race for big ships loses none of its impetus. The White Star Company has begun the building of two ships which will be considerably larger than the Mauritania and Lusitania. They will measure 350 feet over all, with 92 feet beam and 64 feet depth, and be driven by two reciprocating 15,000 horsepower engines, with a 10,000 horsepower turbine driving the central propeller. It is expected that this will give them a speed of 19.5 knots.

The Mississippians are getting very cold comfort as to the Jeff Davis silver from the Southern newspapers, nearly all of which pronounce the matter in very bad taste and injurious to the South. A number of papers, while taking the opportunity to laud Jefferson Davis, point out that he was not a native Mississippian, and that the so-called "ancestral estate" at Beauvoir was never connected with Davis in any way until, toward the close of his life, it was bequeathed by an admiring but misguided Southern widow.

There is a strong survival of real Democracy down in Texas, after all. The bill which has passed the Legislature guaranteeing bank deposits is as far as possible from the Bryan idea, and is in strict accordance with Jeffersonian principles. It simply provides that such banks as agree to may enter into a union to guarantee each other's deposits. It is entirely optional with any bank whether it will do so or not. This was the idea upon which Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Indiana banks operated before the war in guaranteeing circulation, and it worked admirably. The banks which entered into the combination mutually agreed to redeem each other's notes, and therefore every note was secured by the entire resources of the association. Out of this successful working plan grew the present National bank system.

The Government of Cuba now owes the United States between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 on account of the expenses of the Army and Marine Corps during the recent intervention. This does not, of course, include the pay proper of the officers and men, but it does include the 20 per cent increased pay for enlisted men and 10 per cent for officers, which they received while on foreign service. It cost nearly \$2,000,000 to send the army down there, as chartered boats had to be gotten in a hurry at such prices as they would go for. The army was brought back more leisurely upon its own transports, with only one vessel chartered, which was to carry the horses. It is rather doubtful whether Cuba will ever pay any portion of this thing, and the Treasury is inclined to charge up the item to profit and loss. After all, we have probably gotten back all that the Cuban war cost us in the immunity of our country from the attacks of yellow fever, which every year cost our business men and others many millions.

## FAIR WARNING.

### COMRADE:

When The National Tribune first offered 1,000 town lots and 1,000 five-acre plots of ground outside the city limits subscriptions began pouring in rapidly. At that time we warned our subscribers, if interested, to take advantage of the offer at once. Coupled with this warning was the statement that no further number of lots would be offered on those terms.

After our subscription books had been closed we received several thousand dollars, which we returned to the senders, being unable to accept further subscriptions under that offer.

The second offer is 1,200 lots, together with 1,200 five-acre tracts of land, for the sum of \$100 for a lot and a five-acre tract. Subscriptions to this offer are coming in just as rapidly as to the first. We now warn our readers that it will be only a few days before this offer is over-subscribed.

This is the last chance to secure a city lot and a five-acre tract for \$100.

The announcement in another column of The National Tribune of this offer appears this week for the last time.

Yours in F. C. and L.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

### THE ST. ALBANS AFFAIR.

Ex-Gov. Woodbury, of Vermont, joined with ex-Gov. Ormsbee, Roberts Post and the veterans generally of Vermont in protesting against the invitation extended to Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, to be present at the celebration of the Tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain. The criticisms of the veterans have stung the committee so that it comes out with a long defense of its action, in which it says:

"The St. Albans raid certainly was a deplorable affair. It brought a taste of the alarm and peril of actual warfare right home to us here at the North after we had ourselves been spreading desolation and ruin, havoc, pillage, slaughter, through the South. It has been condemned as an act of irregular warfare by good authorities, but the South sought to justify it as a measure of retaliation. It must be recalled that the raid took place in the last despairing months of the Confederacy when the desperate leaders of the rebellion were ready to resort to almost any means to bolster up their tottering cause. The South was the seat of the war and it had suffered long and fearfully. It was aflame with the spirit of sacrifice, women and men alike, and no enterprise was too hazardous, no undertaking too perilous, for the martial spirit of young and old. If only there might be some chance that the forlorn hope might somehow inflict damage upon the hated enemy.

"Under these circumstances and in the temper of this memorable if melancholy season, Young, a lad 21 years old, with the graybeards and counselors of the Confederacy, headed a band of retaliation upon the foe that might mean simply that he and his men were sacrificed and nothing gained. It is not difficult now, after all these forty-five years have passed to understand how Young at his age might have glowed with patriotic ardor at the opportunity to signalize himself at such great risk for the good of his country. We may say that the raid was not a legitimate form of making war, but the South was desperate and was ready to try anything in order to strike terror into the North that had, after all, known nothing of real horrors of the war that was waged so far away. At all events, it is fair to assume that the lad, with all that was behind him urging him to the task, did not believe himself to be a brigand, a pirate, a guerrilla at the time, and nothing in his life since has ever suggested that such was his nature. On the contrary, we find that he was a far from a man of conspicuous public service and usefulness in his city and State, we find that he enjoys high distinction for his learning and talents; that, so far from being of the pirate type, he is the writer of several books on religious matters and has been given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by a religious college and the degree of Doctor of Laws by a Tennessee university."

This does not go to the heart of the matter at all, and "a lad 21 years old" is far-fetched. Young was then of age and accounted a man of legal accountability. No matter what Mr. Young is now, the raid upon St. Albans was not an act of war, but had all the aspects of a foray for murder and robbery, and it cannot take any other appearance in the minds of the younger generation. It cannot be made to appear in any other light than the similar high crimes and felonies committed by such men as Quantrell, the Younger brothers, the James brothers and other banditti. The labored effort of the committee to make it appear in any other light is wasted. The destruction that the Union armies were committing in the South was all directly in the nature of legitimate military operations, and officer and right-thinking Union soldier, were strongly directed to limiting such destruction to strictly military purposes. In no possible way could such a raid as that upon St. Albans be connected with lawful military operations. It belonged absolutely to the class which Dr. Blackburn was conducting when he proposed to send infected clothing into New York and Philadelphia to start the yellow fever and smallpox in those cities. It was a destruction of life and property without any compensatory effect in advancing the Confederate cause.

As soon as these strong criticisms reached Mr. Young he sent the following telegram to the St. Albans people, and the incident may now be regarded as closed:

"Louisville, Ky., May 1, 1909.

"E. J. Alexander, St. Albans, Vt.:  
"I learn from the public prints that some Grand Army Post has criticized the invitation from the people of St. Albans to me to speak to them on the occasion of the tercentenary celebration July 5. This invitation came to me by the express of a friend, and in the spirit in which it was sent I now beg to withdraw my acceptance thereof."  
"Bennett H. Young."

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

"At Peoria, Ill., Tuesday a man was convicted of pension fraud, fined \$5,000 and sent to the workhouse in default of payment. He had represented himself as being totally blind, and upon that supposition had drawn over \$17,000. When brought up with a round turn he confessed the crime. He was not blind, but the officials were."

In the very nature of the gratuity there is in the pension business, more opportunity for fraud than in perhaps any other part of the public service and public expenditure. A man with easy conscience can readily persuade himself that he has some one of the many ailments entitling him to reach the Treasury thru the Pension Office, and working in conjunction with a professional pension lawyer, he can make a case which will pass muster before a too careless official. It has been done in hundreds of thousands of cases, and but few were ever caught or refunded by reason of remorse. It is safe to say that more perjury has been committed to obtain pensions in the United States than for any other legal purpose combined. And in a majority of the applicants he is totally disabled, and it came from causes brought on by and while in the line of duty.

"A few years ago Missouri's largest newspaper began the publication of the list of pensioners in her towns of 5,000 and over, and the causes for which the recipients drew the same. After two or three lists had been made public there was such a tremendous influence brought to bear upon the paper that it ceased the exposure. It was found that over half were 'total disability,' and most of the others for purely imaginary causes, so far as their neighbors could tell. It revealed the most startling and astounding perjury, and threw all the pensioners in a perfect panic."

It seems impossible that a man could cram more absolute falsehoods into one paragraph than the writer of the above has done. They are falsehoods which any tolerably well-informed man should know were falsehoods when he wrote them. In the first place there is not "more opportunity for fraud" in the pension business than any other, but less. It has been repeatedly demonstrated by the most crucial tests that the pension roll is subjected to a severe scrutiny than any other department of public expenditure. To make these severe tests Grover Cleveland expended altogether several million dollars. He got \$500,000 a year special appropriation from Congress to fill the country with sleuths seeking evidence against the pensioners, and beside this he turned the other Departments, Post Office, Attorney-General's and others, into a network with the result of discovering some 30 or 40 more frauds in the course of a year than had been detected in the ordinary routine of pension business. There is no such thing as a "too careless" official in the Pension Bureau, because of the rigidity of the administration of that Bureau and the fearful penalty which is visited upon frauds when they are discovered. Except for counterfeiting, nowhere else are the laws of the United States so severe upon malfeasants, and where discovery and punishment are so certain. When a man asserts that "hundreds of thousands of cases" he simply states a deliberate untruth. A man who commits perjury in a pension case does it with the almost certainty that he will be detected and remorsefully put to hard work in the penitentiary.

### THE BLACK HAND.

Italian officials are pointing out how this country becomes a rich field for the Black Hand miscreants to work. In Italy after a man has done something to attract the attention of the police he is put on record and thereafter closely followed. Every suspicious character is known, and after a man has been once convicted in a court of justice he is kept very careful track of. Usually after he serves out his term he is put under more or less strict surveillance. If his crime has been a flagrant one, he is compelled to report to the police office at least once a week; he is not allowed to be out of doors after 9 o'clock in the evening nor before 6 o'clock in the morning; he must not enter saloons and other places to which the town he must report this to the police, and also report to the police of the town to which he goes. Naturally these regulations are unpleasant for men of evil dispositions, and it is pleasant to come to this country, where a man is free to go and come as he pleases, and there is no black book kept against him. The mass of the Italian people are mild, inoffensive and of a real cowardly temperament. This makes them a ready prey for the bold bad men, and they are always a great temptation to piratical individuals, who want to make their living by the sweat of somebody else's brow. The Black Hand is reaping a profitable harvest wherever there are any number of Italians in this country, and these are mortally afraid to report to the police the men who are robbing them. They have no confidence that the police of this country can protect them from the vengeance sure and certain of the Black Handers, and therefore they would rather give up a portion of their wages each month and feel safe than to refuse to pay the tribute and be in mortal danger. It is evident that we must modify our police and criminal regulations to meet this new class of rascals.

### JAPAN'S FINANCES.

A most interesting article on Japan's finances is contributed to the American Review of Reviews by Adachi Kinno-suke, the editor of the Far East. It must be remembered all the time that while Japan has a swarming population of 45,000,000, or approximately that of France, Germany and Austria, her wealth is incredibly less than that of any western Nation. This must be so when the people work for such wretchedly small sums as make the pay of even skilled Japanese workmen. While 50 cents represents as much to the German, Frenchman or Englishman as a dollar does to us, a nickel comes nearer representing as much to a Japanese as our dollar does to one of our workmen. The conditions of life are exceedingly hard for everyone in Japan, and in 1878 a National debt of \$32,885,931 was very much more of a burden to them than the hundreds of millions to Western Nations. In spite of this, the Nation entered the war with China, which resulted in raising the indebtedness to \$211,000,000. Then came the Russian war, which strained every nerve of the Japanese almost to the breaking point, and ended with an increase of the debt to \$350,000,000. The Government of Japan has a chronic wrestling with this enormous load, and every source of revenue has been sought out to bring the last yen into the public treasury. The Government is laboring to maintain its credit, and is laying aside at least \$25,000,000 a year to pay off the principal of the debt. At the same time she is spending immense sums to extend her railroad system thru Korea and Manchuria and to bring under Japanese influence those territories and the island of Formosa. These are exceedingly necessary to give employment to her swarming population, both by settling the surplus population there and by opening up markets for Japanese goods, the manufacture of which will provide employment and wages. Japan has no great resources like our wheat fields and oil wells to enable her to pay off her debt. In all Japan there are only 25,000,000 square miles of tillable land. This includes every little shelf on the mountain side that can be possibly made to grow anything. The farms are very small, and are worked by hand labor, with everything produced literally by the sweat of the poor peasant's brow. Their mines are insignificant. They have few forests, and outside of the newly acquired territories their best prospects are in fishing. While this business has grown rapidly yet its sum total is only \$3,250,000 a year. Manufacturing has been stimulated as rapidly as possible, but still the sum total hardly amounts to as much as that of a single branch of our industries.

The main resource of the Government is the tax on land, which before the war with Russia was two and a half per cent, under which the people groaned. Under the pressure of the financial need of that struggle the tax was in some instances raised to as high as 17 per cent, and yet this only produced \$42,859,228. The next important tax was that on beer, which is now \$5 per koku, about the size of one of our barrels, upon which we collect \$1. From the tax on beer and spirits the Government only received \$35,994,842. Next comes the income tax, and this has been increased to what Western minds would consider a frightful rate. The Government now pays 10 per cent to the workers and the highest 20.35 per cent; that is, each man must pay from a tenth to a fifth of his income. This condition of things was only made possible by strong appeals to patriotism. Men were adjured to sacrifice everything for the benefit of the country. All imports are taxed heavily, and all exports which can be taxed without injuring their sale are subject to this drastic imposition. Next comes three monopolies, tobacco, salt and camphor. The Government now allows individuals to grow the tobacco, but does not permit them to manufacture. It buys the leaf at a fair price and sells the manufactured goods. Salt is manufactured by persons licensed by the Government, which buys the product from them and sells it to the public at a profit. No foreign salt can be brought into the country. The camphor market is undergoing great vicissitudes, but the Government expects to in time derive a large revenue from it. The Government has acquired the ownership of most of the railroads, and is running them so as to make a profit.

In spite of the crushing weight of this burden, the Japanese statesmen are hopeful. They think that within 10 or 20 years Korea and Manchuria and Formosa will all be developed so as to pour a golden stream into the imperial treasury and relieve the country of the incubus of its gigantic debt. Mr. Kinno-suke says in conclusion:

"The people of Japan are performing the financial miracle of giving up about 30 per cent of their net income every day without saying a word about it. In other words, the greatest asset of the Japanese Empire to-day is its patriotism, of her people. Within 25 years, perhaps, at the rate of conquest Western capitalism and the doctrine of individual rights are making among our people, we shall be as civilized as any other so-called Christian Nation. As yet, however, the state to the people of Japan is a burden. The glorification of the state is the Mecca of all our dreams. We take very seriously all matters connected with the state; so seriously, indeed, that we have no sense of humor about them. That is the reason why the people of Japan are so patriotic. This, also, is the reason why we have no great interest in Government finance. And that saves a lot of money for our country."

The duty on tea does not lack its advocates. Fred O. Tyler writes to the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier that the proposed tax of eight cents a pound on tea would mean that in a few years 50 per cent of the tea would be grown in the South. If this could be done it would result in great wealth to South Carolina. A field will produce 600 pounds to the acre, and in India ground which will raise tea is capitalized at over \$100 an acre. The tea duty would give the South a monopoly of the tea business and bring in \$50,000,000 a year, which would mean \$10,000,000 a year paid to the laborers.

### THE PILGRIM TERCENTENNIAL.

W. E. Haskell, publisher of the Boston Herald, takes time by the forelock by beginning a movement to commemorate in 1920 the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims and the founding of New England. He proposes that this shall be a World's Fair and held in Boston. New England alone, of all parts of the Union, has never had a World's Fair, and it is believed that the time will then be ripe for such a function. Boston and New England will occupy the intervening years, Mr. Haskell says, in planning and preparing for an exposition on a scale and magnitude worthy of the importance of the event as the birth of the American Nation. If they are to really make the event commensurate with its importance to the United States and to the world, 11 years is none too long for the work. Few events in all history have been more momentous from every point of view than the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, which was as the planting of the seed of a great tree destined to overshadow the earth and all the peoples in it. Whatever may be said about the Puritans and the New Englanders, they have certainly stamped their character indelibly upon what is now the greatest Nation in the world, and it owes a large portion of its rapid growth to a large portion of the sterling qualities of these men who followed the lead of the first Mayflower immigration to New England. It is worthy of them and what they did the exposition should be the greatest in all the history of World's Fairs.

President Taft loses no time in putting himself on the right side of every question of public interest. Surely there can be nothing of greater interest or importance to the welfare of the human family than good, healthy children, and children cannot thrive and prosper in dark flats and gas-heated atmosphere any more than could a plant. One of the growing evils of great cities is the lack of "outdoors" for children. It is almost a crime when children are kept night and day in the close quarters of crowded tenement streets with only pavement or cobblestones to play upon, never a sight of a living green thing, and their only acquaintance with the sky being the strip of blue that can be seen above the high walls of the buildings in which they live.

For the last five years there has been a general movement for play grounds for children in all of the large cities of the United States. The sentiment grows faster than the pocketbooks of the cities, perhaps, but even the most mercenary of city fathers have come to believe that these breathing places in the midst of asphalt and stone walls are quite as valuable for grown people as they are for children.

President Taft has placed himself upon record in favor of play grounds for children thru a letter addressed to the Third Annual Congress of the Play Ground Association of America, which has been in session this week in Pittsburgh, Pa. This Association represents 40 cities. The work before the Association is of such importance that it will take six days to get thru with its business. President Taft, in his letter to the Association, regretted his inability to be present, and expressed his great interest in the work that the Society is doing.

"I think every city is under the strongest obligation to its people to furnish to the children, from the time they begin to walk until they reach manhood, places within the city walls large enough and laid out in proper form for the playing of all sorts of games, which will keep our boys and girls and are asked by them," he wrote, and the sentiment was unreservedly applauded. It is a good thing to know that the President of the United States takes a human interest in the things that interest human kind.

"I sincerely hope," he continued, "that the city fathers who have begun to build these places will not make the mistake of making them into a sort of playground for the children of those who but for such city fathers would be without them."

"In the first place, illness and confinement in a narrow space in the city, in houses and tenements, makes dark rooms, is certain to suggest and bring about pernicious occupation and create bad habits. Gambling, drinking and other forms of vice are promoted in such a restricted mode of life."

"In the second place, an opportunity for hard, earnest and joyous play improves the health, develops the muscles, expands the lungs and stretches the moral lessons of attention, self-restraint, courage and patient effort."

Collector of Customs William Loeb seems to be making good in his special bid in New York exactly as he did in the White House. Smugglers have taken the oath of office. Just at the present time he is after the "false weights" in the Customs Service. He began on the sugar weights, and has recovered \$2,000,000 in back duties and caused the indictment of seven former employees on the Havemeyer and Elder sugar refinery piers. There is a lull in going after the "sweet goods men" while Collector Loeb is interesting himself in the large importers of figs and cheese in New York City, as well as several employees of the Treasury Department. An investigation of the weighing of these two importations has been going on for several months. The result is that five customs employees have been removed for false weighing. Collector Loeb is noncommittal, as usual, but his words have the "bark" on. "They have been removed for incompetency," he said, "and for the good of the service." It is whispered that Customs Collector Loeb has some "bits" men in his toils, and that things will be happening right along for a time now.

### BIG MONEY IN GRAIN THRASHING.

The Auditor of the State of Iowa reported that more than \$25,000,000 is invested in thrashing machines in Iowa, and 25,000 men are engaged in manufacturing, selling and operating machines, and 600,000 tons of coal, 5,000 barrels of oil and \$700,000 for repairs were expended last year on the machines and the traction engines.

# ST. CLOUD COLONY.

A Home for Veterans in Land of Fruits and Flowers.

35,000 Acres Secured for Colonization Purposes, Situated on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, Between Lakes Tohopekaliga and East Tohopekaliga.

For several years The National Tribune has been requested by thousands of its readers to take up the work of establishing a colony in some favored section of the South. In response to this appeal St. Cloud, a new town, is now being built on the shores of Lake Tohopekaliga and East Tohopekaliga, offering extraordinary advantages to the veterans, to the homeseekers and to the investor.

This young city and Colony is being started by the Seminole Land and Investment Company, of Washington, D. C., organized under the auspices of The National Tribune Company, on a tract of land of about 35,000 acres, and embracing the famous old St. Cloud plantation, formerly owned by the Disston Land Company, and situated in the Kissimmee Valley, north of Lake Kissimmee, and surrounded by Lake Tohopekaliga on the west, Alligator and Clear Lakes on the east, East Tohopekaliga on the north, and Cypress Lake and Lake Gentry on the south. All these lakes, with their clear water, clean, white shores and banks clad in luxuriant gardens of the semitropics, afford sites for private villas and health and pleasure resorts of remarkable beauty.

Those who have studied the resources and natural advantages of the territory belonging to this Company, and have traveled in and compared it with other sections of the country, believe that it is the most inviting place for beautiful homes and for the profitable investment of money to be found anywhere in the United States.

There is not a month in the year when a large and profitable crop cannot be produced on this land. A high quality of pine and cypress lumber for building purposes can be purchased here at much lower prices than elsewhere, on account of the close proximity of timber, the cheapness of manufacture, and absence of freight charges, all of which will make it possible to build comfortable homes at an exceedingly moderate cost.

The climate is healthful and cool, the country being swept by breezes from the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Gulf of Mexico on the south and west. There are many artesian wells in the neighborhood, artesian water being found at a depth of from 100 to 130 feet, with a large, steady flow. Ordinary wells are found at a depth of from 25 to 35 feet. The water from these as well as the artesian wells is pure and healthful for drinking and other purposes.

There are no swamps or marshes on the land, and, on account of it being practically surrounded by lakes, there is always sufficient moisture, even during the driest seasons, to produce fine crops. For this reason, irrigation has not been used to any great extent, although, from the flow of water from the artesian wells and the gently undulating character of the land, it is possible to irrigate successfully and economically. The fact that the lakes have sandy bottoms and shores—the water being clear and fresh—and the total absence of swamps and stagnant water, make it one of the most beautiful localities in the South.

A partial list of the many profitable fruits and vegetables that can be grown upon these lands is as follows:

Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, bananas, plantain, peaches, pears, strawberries, pineapples, sugar cane, tobacco, rice, Indian corn, barley, hops, buckwheat, cassava, aguacates (alligator pears), pawpaws, persimmons, mulberries, figs, and guavas; beans, cabbage, squash, tomatoes, okra, celery, eggplant, beets, cucumbers, lettuce, cauliflower, sweet and white potatoes, watermelons, canteloupes, citrons, and peanuts. In addition to the fruit-bearing species, the pimento is grown, as well as pepper, cloves and other spice trees. The fruit and vegetable grower in Florida can employ the entire year in the production of the various enormously-profitable crops that can be grown in this locality.

Only one other colony of this character has been attempted on a large scale in the South, which resulted in the present City of Fitzgerald, Georgia. Founded in a pine wilderness, 22 miles from a railroad, the assessed valuation of the colony site has increased in a few years from a few hundred dollars to several millions of dollars. The population, from a few scattered loggers, has increased to over 20,000 comfortably and prosperously located people on the colony lands, of whom practically one-half are within the corporate limits of the city. Fitzgerald to-day is rated the fourth largest banking city in the State of Georgia. Lots that sold for \$25 at the commencement of the settlement have since sold for \$3,000, and are now held at even a higher figure. Many who went to the colony poor men are now wealthy. So much for what has been done in Fitzgerald.

Considering the beautiful location, surrounded by charming lakes (well stocked with many fine varieties of fish), and the natural richness and productiveness of the soil, this colony should far exceed in prosperity that of the one just mentioned. Unlike the condition at Fitzgerald, settlers will not have to wait for a railroad to be built, as the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad runs through the property. There are two stations located on the land, which provide unsurpassed transportation facilities.

An offer was made to the veterans to subscribe and pay for 1,000 city lots, with 1,000 five-acre plots of ground outside of the city limits. This offer was readily accepted by the veterans and the total amount subscribed within less than three weeks from the time the project was first advertised. The Company offers 1,200 additional city lots and 1,200 five-acre plots of land outside of the city limits, for the sum of \$100 for the lot and five-acre tract of land.

Considering the fact that the success of the enterprise has been assured by the purchase of the first 1,000 lots and five-acre plots offered to the veterans—which provides the nucleus for a large and prosperous town, and settlement adjacent thereto—this offer is considered an exceptionally good one, and we are satisfied that it will be over-subscribed within a very short time.

If you are thinking of moving South, this is your chance. If you are looking for an investment; this offers an opportunity of doubling your money many times over during the next two or three years. Remember that only 1,200 lots, together with 1,200 five-acre plots of land, will be sold on these terms. After this has been sold, there will not be another opportunity offered to secure property in this colony under such favorable conditions, as the larger the project grows, the more valuable the property becomes.

If you desire to avail of this offer, you may send \$100 and secure one city lot, 25 x 150 feet, and a five-acre plot of land outside the city limits. Not more than four lots, with the accompanying plot of five acres with each lot, will be sold to any one person.

The town is being laid out and the five-acre plots surveyed, and until this is completed The National Tribune will issue its receipt to each subscriber for the money received. This money will be deposited in the National City Bank of Washington, D. C., and the bank will issue its receipt, stating from whom the money has been received, and when the surveys have been completed each subscriber will receive a warranty deed for the number of lots and five-acre plots of land subscribed for.

All selections of lots will be desirable, and the five-acre plots of land will be such as will be susceptible of the highest cultivation.

If you are interested, write us and we will send you a little pamphlet showing a few scenes on the Colony lands, and briefly enumerating the many crops that may be raised and the attractions for settlers.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.